



FRENCH BEGIN OFFENSIVE IN FORCE; FIRST OF GREAT BATTLES IMPENDING; LINE OF FIGHT TO EXTEND 280 MILES

GERMANS PREPARE TO HURL FULL FORCE ON CONFIDENT BELGIANS

Ominous Silence Reigns Over Coming
Battlefield After Kaiser's Troops Re-
ceive Another Repulse at Diest.

SUICIDES PREVAIL IN PRUSSIAN RANKS

Belgian Bicycle Corps Proves So Dangerous to German
Forces That Order Is Issued to Give No
Quarter to Those Captured.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Brussels, Aug. 15.—Silence profound and terrible has fallen over the field of battle in Belgium. We know there are a million men armed with all the awful panoply of war waiting to fly at one another's throat. At any moment we may hear the earth shaking with the thunder of hundreds of cannon.

In the nerve-destroying stillness which we endure the only information to be gained at the War Office this morning was that the night had passed without further collisions between the outposts of the contending armies.

Information was brought here this morning by a sergeant of the Belgian army who got through from Liege. He says the Germans are by no means at ease there. A number of their General Staff have committed suicide, he said, fearing Liege would be the tomb of the German army. He himself means to be the first to enter it. Eight German soldiers there have committed suicide by jumping into the River Meuse.

An official statement issued by the Belgian Minister to-day says:

"Two battles have been fought by our army against the Germans who crossed the Meuse near the Dutch frontier and through the intervals between the forts of Liege.

"On August 12 a division of German cavalry and a mixed brigade were repulsed, with great loss.

"The enemy at Haelen, near Diest, has been repulsed, with considerable loss. These two successes have given great confidence to the Belgian army."

A dispatch rider who arrived in Brussels from the Belgian outposts this afternoon informs me that the German loss was three thousand killed and wounded, while the Belgians lost fewer than two hundred killed and wounded. The Germans now are reported in retreat.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON MEUSE.

A Reuter telegram from Brussels says that the correspondent of "Le Peuple," writing under the date of August 15, gives the following account of a skirmish between French and German troops on the banks of the Meuse Saturday morning:

"The Germans, having been repulsed from a bridge last night, commenced a rifle and artillery fire this morning against the French position on the opposite bank and maintained their fire for several hours. The French infantry and artillery responded well with a sustained fire, against which the Germans made no serious attempt to advance. The losses in the engagement are not known."

The correspondent of "The Morning Post" of London with the Belgian army arrived here to-day and filed the following dispatch: "I have traversed the greater part of what may prove to be the line of battle from a point east of Brussels almost to the French frontier. I am permitted to make guarded observations, though a special appeal for discretion has been made by the War Office this evening.

"Namur, which, like Liege, was a point d'arrêt, is now a real fortress. This gay, beautiful valley has been turned into a great intrenchment. My first meeting with French regiments on Belgium soil was inspiring. The inhabitants treat the French in families. They are billeted in the houses and feasted and entertained generously. I especially noted the cheerful comradeship and high spirits of the French officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Attack Developing to the North.

"The indications point to the German attack developing more to the north than was expected. There is further evidence of a tendency which

Continued on page 2, column 2

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.	
French Announce Offensive Movement	1
Expert Calls Fight Skirmishes	2
Promises Poles Home Rule	3
French Expect New Type of Battle	3
Loans to Warring Powers Barred	3
Must Not Touch Refugee Ships	3
Celtic in Dash with Lights Out	4
German Ship Runs Blockade	4
Hamburg Liners Here for Sale	4
Women to Meet Refugees' Ships	5
Germans Here to Give War News	5
Americans Crowd Westbound Liners	6
Puckers Blamed for Beef Prices	10
LOCAL.	
Independent Democrats Meet	7
Woman, Hurler from 'Bus, Killed	7
Hartford Crowds Cheer T. R.	7
Mrs. Astor For Peace Parade	9
Suffragists Give \$5,829	9
Voorhis Hearing Ends	10
Captain Collins Wins Heiress	10
Big Thefts Stir Insurance Men	10
Wide Assault on War Prices	10
GENERAL.	
Murdered After Escaping Fire	7
Constitutionalists Enter Mexico City	7
Panama Canal Opened to World	9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Police and Fire Departments	6
Army and Navy Orders	6
Shipping and Weather	6
Editorial	8
Obituary	9
Sporting Section, Part 2	9
Real Estate Part 4	1 and 2
Financial and Markets, Part 4	3
Schools, Part 4	4

LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Official dispatches announced that the French offensive movement has begun in great force on the Alsatian frontier, with the capture of a German standard after an all night advance. A great battle is impending along the 280-mile front from Basle to Maestricht.

Brussels, Aug. 15.—Following another repulse at Diest, the German army before Liege prepared for a final effort to turn the Belgian left. It is reported that the Germans find themselves ill at ease in Liege and have determined to get out at all hazards.

Nish, Aug. 15.—In an all day battle along the entire Servian frontier 400,000 Austrians were driven back with heavy loss, but they captured the city of Sabac.

London, Aug. 15.—Ten liners sailed for the United States to-day with American refugees.

HOPES TO WREST POLAND FROM CZAR

Kaiser's Plan Is to Smash the Pan-Slavonic Movement
by Giving a Setback to Prestige of Russian
Emperor in Western Russia.

By JOHN H. COX.

[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune and London Standard.]
Vienna, Aug. 15.—The following is based on special information and may be regarded as an authoritative statement of the present position and objects of the allied armies of Germany and Austria acting against Russia.

First—The prime object of the allied Teutonic powers is to give a setback to Russian influence in Europe and break the back of the Pan-Slavonic movement. Second—Germany's immediate object is the possession of Russian Poland, including Warsaw.

Germany's northern army is therefore concentrating in Northeast Prussia, with its base resting on a strong military centre at Danzig, whence it will move in a southerly direction across Poland to effect a junction with the Austrian northern army in the neighborhood of Lublin or Lutsk. By this operation the German military chiefs intend either to force the Russian troops now in Poland to retire eastward, or by outflanking them to cut them off from their Russian base and entrap them between the Germany army and Germany itself.

The latest developments show that this plan of campaign may be either considerably helped or hindered by the inhabitants of Russian Poland, who are rising against the Russian authorities and establishing in all the towns of Russian Poland their own government. From the reports which so far have come through it is uncertain, however, whether this movement is designed to aid the German invasion or meant to re-establish the independence of Poland.

SERVIANS DRIVE BACK 400,000 AUSTRIANS

In All Day Battle Along Entire Frontier, the Invaders
Suffer Heavy Loss and Break Through
at Only One Point.

Nish (via London), Aug. 15.—Along the whole Servian frontier from Obrenovac to Belgrade bridge yesterday artillery duels took place, each lasting two hours. After a short time the bombardment of Belgrade from a long distance recommenced, and again was renewed at midnight. It continued the whole night, with considerable damage to property and destruction of merchandise.

London, Aug. 15, 6:15 a. m.—A Reuter's dispatch from Nish says that after incessant bombardment along the entire frontier line of the rivers Save and Danube the Austrians have succeeded in forcing an entry into Sabac, on the Save, thirty-seven miles west of Belgrade, and into Losnitza, on the River Drina.

The Austrians renewed their attempt to cross the Danube at Belgrade and at other points, but were repulsed.

"Four hundred thousand Austrians," says the official account of the Servian War Office, "attacked the Servians Thursday night. A fierce battle extended all along the line. Finally the Austrians were repulsed with heavy casualties toward Tekia, on the Rumanian frontier, and also from Belgrade, where they had attempted to cross the Danube, but, through numerical superiority, the enemy succeeded in crossing the Save."

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Nish, describing the same fighting, says that four hundred thousand Austrians made a concerted attack along the entire Servian frontier, but were repulsed with heavy casualties.

The Servians are concentrating for a big engagement, which is expected this evening. The chief of the Servian General Staff considers the fall of Sabac of no serious importance.

GENERAL VON EMMICH KILLED AT LIEGE

Commander of German Forces There Is Succeeded by
General von der Marwitz, to Whom Falls Task of
Forcing the Way Through Belgium.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Brussels, Aug. 15.—The death of General von Emmich, commander of the German forces before Liege, has been confirmed. He will be succeeded by General von der Marwitz. Deserters from the German army declare that General von Dainmlich, who is wounded, is now in the hospital. General von Dainmlich is the commander of the German 15th Army Corps. He was wounded by a bullet, which passed through his neck.

They added they were literally dying of hunger, their meals consisting of a piece of sausage and two spoonfuls of peas, while the soldiers have had nothing to drink but water they happened to come across while on the march.

General Otto von Emmich was sixty-six years old. He joined the army as a volunteer in 1866, and was promoted two years later to a lieutenant. He took part in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. Afterward he was promoted through all the grades until in 1901 he became a

major general. When he was appointed to the command of the 10th Army Corps he was made a general.

London, Aug. 15.—The Brussels correspondent of "The Star" says that a Belgian officer who escaped from Liege brought details of the death of General von Emmich. The officer declared that von Emmich committed suicide. The correspondent says it is stated that General von Emmich's unlimited confidence in the German army and its style of fighting was shattered by the events around Liege.

GERMANS MASSING ON FRENCH CENTRE

Allies' Air Scouts Report Great Bodies of Troops
Gathering in the Luxemburgs in Readiness to
Deal Joffre a Crushing Blow.

By E. B. WHITBY.

(Correspondent of The New York Tribune and "The London Standard.")

Brussels, Aug. 15.—There are good reasons for believing that the main part of the huge army with which Germany is attacking France is concentrated in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and in the Belgian province of the same name. Immense numbers of German troops have been located in these regions, and considerable bodies have crossed the Ardennes, near Florenville, Termes, Etall and Arlon. It is also definitely ascertained that there is an unbroken line of advancing Germans from St. Cecile, in the Belgian province of Luxemburg down to regions opposite Longwy.

The German plan revealed in the latest movements of troops appears to indicate an approaching attempt to break through the centre of the French line of defence and deal a crushing blow at the most vital spot in France. It may be assumed that the attack in the centre will be accompanied by a forward movement in Belgium, intended fully to occupy the extreme left flank of the allied armies of France and Belgium, as well as by offensive operations on the borders of Alsace and Lorraine.

The remarkably definite way in which the positions and movements of the German troops have been located by the General Staffs of France and Belgium is due almost entirely to the success of aerial reconnoitring. The advent of the aeroplane already has revolutionized strategy and tactics. In this regard the superiority of French airmen and French aeroplanes has given the allies a decided advantage over the Germans. Reconnoissance in force by cavalry has been almost superfluous on the Franco-Belgian side, but the Germans, whose aerial scouting is inferior, have had to resort to it along the line.

A scouting aeroplane carries two officers, one as pilot, the other as observer. The observer carries a photographic apparatus, and in many cases remarkably clear pictures of the enemy's positions have been secured from dangerously low altitudes. French aerial scouts have taken amazing risks in this respect, flying well within the range of hostile rifles in order to insure accurate observations. Generally speaking, German officers engaged in similar work have flown at greater altitudes. Successful as the aeroplane has been for reconnoitring, its value as an instrument of destruction has proved practically nil. Judging from the experience of this campaign, the use of aeroplanes will be limited to scouting, and not be extended to actively offensive operations. This applies, at any rate, to the aeroplane in its present form. In many cases German military aviators have endeavored to disguise themselves as Frenchmen, sometimes by displaying a conspicuous tricolor of France on their machine.

GERMANS ON ST. PAUL SEIZED AT LIVERPOOL

American Liner on Arrival from New York Is Held
Up in the Mersey Until British Authorities
Capture All Prisoners of War.

By J. A. PICARD.

[Special Correspondent of New York Tribune.]

London, Aug. 15.—The American liner St. Paul, which left New York on Friday, the 7th, arrived at Liverpool at noon to-day.

There was considerable excitement among her passengers last night when, after taking on a pilot at the mouth of the Mersey, instead of proceeding at once to Liverpool she was ordered to bring down her wireless and lie at anchor, where she remained till 10 o'clock the next morning. The few luckless Germans on board, who had been hoping to reach their country through Holland, had to be handed over to military authorities and will very likely join their other countrymen detained in Liverpool under strict, though kindly, surveillance.

The St. Paul, with all her available accommodations crowded to the limit, took the northern route and made a very good trip under the efficient command of Captain Farrow, whose responsibility was rendered much heavier from the fact that, being practically the only steamer on the Atlantic, the St. Paul's "S O S" in case of emergency would have had little chance of being responded to. A spirit of fellowship existed among the passengers. The most popular was a young British engineer responding to the call of England. He had gone to the manager of the German electric company where he was employed, to announce his departure. "Take five minutes to think, and if you'll stay with us at double salary, save four minutes," said his employer.

The inevitable spy on board was much talked about, but never found. There was a humorous touch at the landing when a steerage passenger displayed painful surprise at not being landed at Plymouth.

FRANCE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT IN FORCE

Advancing Line Begins at Sarrebourg and
Extends to Luneville, in Department
of Muerthe-et-Moselle.

GERMANS ARE IN FULL RETREAT

French Continue Movement in Upper Vosges, Recapturing
Thann, in Upper Alsace, Where German General
Is Reported Wounded—Three Towns Stormed.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 15.—The French War Ministry is preparing the public for news of a great battle which will extend over a line more than 280 miles in length and in which more than a million of men on each side will be engaged.

This battle line will extend from Basle, in Switzerland, to Maestricht, in Belgium, and the people are warned that at some points the Germans may be successful, while, it is added, at other points the French will have an advantage.

Official dispatches published in Paris announce that the French offensive movement began in great force along the line from Sarrebourg, on the Franco-German frontier, to Luneville, in the Department of Muerthe-et-Moselle, last evening. It continued throughout the night with full force, and this morning a German standard was captured.

"Blamont, seventeen miles east of Luneville; Circy, still further east, and Avricourt, occupied by a Bavarian army corps, were stormed by our troops," the announcement continues. "The Germans are in full retreat, having left many dead, wounded and prisoners. The French continue to advance to Upper Vosges, the Germans giving way before them. In Upper Alsace we have retaken Thann. Prisoners affirm that General von Deimling, commanding the 15th Army Corps at Thann, was wounded. At St. Blaise, in the Valley of Bruche, a German flag was taken."

An official statement issued to-night says:

"The towns near Saale Pass are now entirely occupied by French troops, which yesterday took the neighboring plateau. The French artillery attacked the Germans' rear and its fire greatly helped our infantry, which had a few wounded but none killed. We found heaps of abandoned equipment, showing that the flight of the Germans was precipitate."

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of "The Morning Post" at Baden telegraphs:

"It appears certain that the German losses have been rather heavy, three thousand wounded having been brought to Colmar. Stories of the Swiss people who have returned to Switzerland from Alsace all agree concerning the fury of the Prussians against the civil population of Alsace, who are at the mercy of the balls and bayonets of the Germans. It is certain that during the battle of Muelhausen the Baden troops suffered the most. Bavarian troops are actually at Muelhausen."

The Germans have expelled two thousand people from Metz and driven them across the French frontier, according to an announcement made to-night by the official press bureau of the British Admiralty and the War Department. The residents were expelled on the ground that otherwise they would have to be fed.

French aeroplanes have obtained several successes on the western frontier.

Many of the German regiments are commanded by members and relatives of the Hohenzollern family. The "Lokalanzeiger" says Prince Joachim von Hohenzollern is a major of the army corps at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. Maximilian von Borden is general of the 40th Army Corps, Duke von Altenburg commands the 142d Regiment, Fuerst von Schaumburg-Lippe the Schaumburg-Lippe regiment of cuirassiers, and a brother of the Empress, Ernest Guenther von Schleswig, the Holstein troops.

The British official press bureau in its communication to-day says:

"The German offensive is for the moment arrested in Upper Alsace and there are indications that the French have made progress on that side."

The communication continues:

"The French troops are advancing into the high Alsatian valleys of the Vosges Mountains. Since their occupation of the Saales region in German territory on the frontier of Alsace, which was announced yesterday, the French troops have entered the town of Saales itself, driving out the German troops. To-day they collected the kits abandoned by the German fugitives.

"In the Woevre district, in the Department of the Meuse, the French troops to-day fired at and brought down a hostile aeroplane which was flying at a height of over 1,000 yards. The two